The crisis seemed to have been solved by the sudden death of Yuan Shih-kai on June 6. General Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-president, who was still in Peking, immediately assumed the Presidency. But the revolting Provinces refused to cancel their independence unless the Constitution of the first Year of the Republic was revived, and Parliament was reconvened. To both of these conditions President Li agreed. Parliament reassembled on August i, 1916, and a few days previously the dissolution of the *Chung Hua Ke Min Tang* was announced.

Dr. Sun returned to China soon after Yuan's death, but did not deem it expedient to visit Canton, where Yuan's former nominee, Lung Chi-kuang was still Governor. The Republicans were insistent in their demands for Lung's removal, but it was only after considerable fighting, and a substantial cash payment, that he eventually withdrew, in the following October.

Dr. Sun made his headquarters in the French 'Concession at Shanghai, and paid visits to several adjacent ports, including Hangchow and Ningpo. In view of his vicious attacks upon the Foreign Settlements and Concessions a few years later, it is of interest to note that at both places he gave addresses on the importance of local self-government. At Hangchow, for instance, he told his

audience
that

" formerly Shanghai was a lonely desert, but after divers repairs, reformation and construction by foreign leaders, it grew to be an attractive place, and the focus of commerce, until now it has become a model of municipal government to the whole of China."